

AMIRKHANOV, Kh.I.; BRANDT, S.B.; BARTNITSKIY, Ye.N.; VORONOVSKIY, S.N.;
ZAR'YANOV, V.I.

Sound foundation for geochronometry. Biul.Kom.po opr.abs.vozr.geol.
form. no.5:53-59 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Geological time)

BRANDT, S.B.; BARTNITSKIY, Ye.N.

Losses of radiogenic argon in potash-soda feldspars during
heat activation. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 27 no.12:23-31
D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Dagestanskiy filial AN SSSR, Makhachkala.
(Argon) (Feldspar)

BRANDT, S.B.

Concerning a discussion with E.K.Gerling. Geokhimiia no.12:
1118-1122 '62. (MIRA 16;9)
(Crystal lattices)

BRANDT, S.B.; VORONOVSKIY, S.N.

Quantitative interpretation of the kinetics of lead isotope
separation from uranites. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 28 no.7:
83-87 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Dagestanskiy filial AN SSSR, Makhachkala.

BRANDT, S.B.

On one variation of the stochastic theory of absolute age. Metod.
opr. abs. vozr. geol. otr. no.6448-52 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

BRANDT, S.B.; VORONOVSKIY, S.N.

Dehydration and diffusion of radiogenic argon in micas. Izv.
AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 29 no.11:78-82 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Dagestanskiy filial AN SSSR i Institut geokhimi Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 36154-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6016329 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0007/66/000/001/0025/0029

AUTHOR: Brandt, S. B.

ORG: Institute of Geochemistry, Siberian Branch, AN SSSR, Irkutsk
(Institut geokhimi SO AN SSSR)TITLE: Migration of radiogenic xenon in meteorites

SOURCE: Geokhimiya, no. 1, 1966, 25-29

TOPIC TAGS: xenon, iodine, meteorite, *isotope, crystal lattice*

ABSTRACT: Assuming the initial abundance of stable I^{127} and radioactive I^{129} it is possible to calculate the interval of time, Δt , between the end of nucleogenesis and fixation of the radiogenic xenon in the crystal lattices of the minerals making up the meteorite:

$$\frac{X^{129*}}{I^{127}} = \left(\frac{I^{129}}{I^{127}} \right)_0 e^{-\lambda \Delta t}, \quad (1)$$

where Xe^{129*} is the amount of radiogenic xenon. Further data published in the literature make it possible to obtain supplementary information: to calculate the activation energy of the xenon isotopes in meteorites,

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UDC: 550.4546.295.02+552.6

L 36154-66

ACC NR: AP6016329

to determine the portions of the lattice and surface xenon, and to obtain a corrected value of Δt . After an extended mathematical development, the article arrives at the following conclusions: the total Xe^{129} content in meteorites is divided into two zones with diffusion activation energies of 3-6 and 34-80 kcal/mole, respectively (the first zone is called "unstable" and the second "stable." The xenon in the unstable zone can be lost in space by radiation. Therefore, the cosmogenic time intervals must be calculated on the basis of the xenon-iodine ratio of the stable zone only. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 4 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 03,20,09/SUBM DATE: 27Mar65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 MLP

BRANDT, V. ^A referent.

Converter mills with top oxygen blow (From foreign periodicals).
Stal' 16 no.4:368-369 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Bessemer process)

~~FRANK~~ ^{A.} referent.

Steam and oxygen mixture used in the bottom blowing of open-hearth processed pit iron in a basic converter, (from "Blast Furnace and Steel Plant," no.5, 1956) Stal' 17 no.1:94-95 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Europe, Western--Bessemer process)

AUTHOR: BRANDT, V.A. (Gipromez) PA - 2394
TITLE: The Tasks of Machine Building Industry in the Field of
Development of the Open-Hearth Equipment. (Zadachi mashinostroyeniya
v oblasti razvitiya martenovskogo oborudovaniya, Russian).
PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, Vol 17, Nr 1, pp 119 - 124 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 5 / 1957 Reviewed: 5 / 1957
ABSTRACT: The charging machines used at present are described and the desire
is expressed to build for 250 t furnaces such machines as have a
minimum distance between the bell-axes of a width of 7850 mm in
the case of 10 t machines, and of 7650 mm in the case of 7.5 t
machines for 185 - 370 t furnaces. Several advantages are pointed
out in case it were preferred to change over to 15 t charging ma-
chines and 4 cbm grooves. The demand is made that the standards
of the U.S.S.R. be elaborated also for magnetic traveling cranes
and grab cranes, that forged wheels, rolled wheels, or such with
tires be used instead of cast wheels. Limit switches that work
according to the photo relay method must be developed for crans
with a bridge velocity of 75 m/min. It is believed that the
high efficiency of American cranes is due to the increase of speed.
At present electric lifting magnets with a diameter of 1170 mm are
being used. It would be necessary to produce such magnets with 1650
- 1800 mm. Furthermore, all cranes must be changed to alternating
current. Constructional imperfections of the 1300 t mixers used at

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The Tasks of Machine Building Industry in the Field of
Development of the Open-Hearth Equipment.

present are described and it is pointed out that development in the U.S.A. tends towards using ladles of a mixer type (without mixers). It is necessary to increase the carrying capacity of the ingot tumblers up to from 159 to 175 t as well as to introduce tumblers with Diesel electric drive. The casting of steel should be carried out with ladles that have remote controlled stopper rods. Improved constructions are demanded for tilting devices. A project was elaborated already for fully mechanized ingots. All work still carried out by hand must be mechanized. (2 illustrations and 1 citation from a publication in the Slav language).

ASSOCIATION: Gipromez
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

LUKICH, L.Ye.; ~~BRANDT, V.A.~~; CHIGRAY, I.D.; VARNAVSKIY, I.N.

Calcining limestone in rotary kilns. Metallurg 5 no. 12:43
D '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Belgium--Lime)

KUL'BATSKIY, Aleksey Pavlovich; BRANDT, V.A., retsenzent; KHUDYAKOV, N.A.,
red.; CHAPAYKINA, F.K., red. izd-va; TURKINA, Ye.D., tekhn. red.

[Design and operation of a mixer] Konstruktsiia i rabota miksera.
Sverdlovsk, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi
metallurgii, 1961. 100 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Metallurgical plants—Equipment and supplies)

BRANDT, V.E.

Apparatus for photoelectric recording of stellar
passages. Trudy TSNIGAIK no.12:23-110 '56.
(MIRA 13:3)
(Astrometry)

SOV/112-57-6-12706

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 6,
pp 154-155 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Brandt, V. E.

TITLE: Photoelectric Outfit for Registering the Passage of Stars
(Fotoelektricheskaya ustanovka dlya registratsii prokhozheniya zvezd)

PERIODICAL: Tr. tsentr. n.-i. in-ta geod., aeros"yemki i kartogr., 1956,
Nr 112, pp 23-110

ABSTRACT: An outfit for observing the passage of stars with a special instrument comprises a photoelectric adapter, a DC-and-carrier frequency amplifier and a photochronograph. The adapter uses a type FEU-17 photomultiplier. The principle of amplification of a 110-kc carrier frequency modulated by DC is used in the amplification of a photoelectric current. The operation of such amplifiers little depends on supply-voltage fluctuations, and the drift of their operating point is smaller than that of conventional DC amplifiers. A special filter suppresses the noise in the FEU-17. The photochronograph is used to

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SOV/112-57-6-12706

Photoelectric Outfit for Registering the Passage of Stars

record the moments of passage of stars and to determine the lag of the photo-metric outfit by means of joint recording of the moments of appearance and disappearance of electric pulses and time pulses. The photochronograph consists of a register, a tape-transport mechanism, an electron relay, an amplifier, and a supply unit. The register has two drums, with 0-99 digits on each, which are driven by a synchronous motor. The synchronous motor is fed at 1,002.73 cps by a quartz sidereal clock. The first drum rotates at a speed of 10 rps of the sidereal time, the second at 1/10 rps, which permits recording time intervals of 1.0, 0.1, 0.01 and 0.001 sec. Recording of digits is performed by photographing on a 16-mm film, 3.5 m long, having a discrete transport which accommodates the observations of 25-30 stars (4,000 frames). The flashing of two FN-2 neon lamps mounted inside the drums causes the photographing. The flash duration is less than 0.001 second. The electronic relay has an input transformer with two primaries of 2,000 turns each and one mid-tapped secondary of 20,000 turns. Both primaries are connected to the

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Photoelectric Outfit for Registering the Passage of Stars

contacts of the DC amplifier and to the half-minute contacts of a Shortt's clock; the secondary is connected to the grids of the double triode. With no EMF induced in the secondary, the tube is biased to cutoff. On closing the contacts in the transformer primary, the left half of the tube becomes conductive because of the induced EMF; on opening the contacts, the right half of the tube becomes conductive. The relay contacts in the common anode circuit discharge the capacitors on the neon lamps and send a pulse to the tape-transport mechanism. The photochronograph can be used also with other devices designed for observing star passages. As compared to earlier recording methods, the photoelectric method has high precision, high sensitivity and objectivity of its data. A history and a theory of the subject are presented. Bibliography: 38 items.

V.N.K.

Card 3/3

KHRANIKHIN, P., BRANDT, V.

Meat Industry and Trade

New production resources. Mias, ind. SSSR no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952. Unclassified.

1. DANILOV, M., IVANOV, N., BRANDT, V., ROZENGAUZ, V.
2. SSSR (600)
4. Ultraviolet Rays
7. Using ultraviolet rays to increase the preservation period of sausage products.
Misc. ind. SSSR 23 No. 5. 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

BRANDT, V.N., inzhener.

Use of ultraviolet rays in the Kirov Meat Combine in Leningrad. Trudy
ITIKHP 10:53-55 '56. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni myasokombinat imeni
S.M. Kirova. (Sausages--Storage) (Ultraviolet rays)

1. BRANDT, V. Ye

2. USSR (600)

4. Astronomy, Spherical and Practical

7. Selection of stars for determining time and azimuth on a transit instrument.
Trudy Tzniigaik no. 64, 1949

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

BRANDT, V. YE.

Photoelectric Equipment of the Central Scientific ^{Research} Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography.

Excerpt from Tr. Vses. astrometricheskoy konferentsii, Leningrad-Pulkovo, 1954, pp 161-182

Two pieces of photoelectric equipment of the time service is described. Their operation substantially reduced systematic errors. The first apparatus was constructed in 1951 using N. N. Pavlov's design and a recording chronograph of Hartmann. This equipment started operation in 1951 on the 90 mm transit instrument "Askania." The second apparatus uses a photomultiplier FEU-17 and is supposed to be more sensitive than those with photocells. Results are still tentative. (RZhAstr, No 6, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55

BRANDT, V.E.

Category : USSR/General Problems - Method and Technique of Investigation

A-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 142

Author : Brandt, V.E.

Title : Determination of Clock Correction for the Time Service of the TsNIIGA1K
Using a Photoelectric Method

Orig Pub : Tp. 11-y astrometr. konferentsii SSSR, L., 1955, 147-151

Abstract : Description of the arrangement of a photoelectric setup and the results of its use to determine clock corrections.

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BRANDT, V. E.

"Photoelectric Equipment for Star Transit Recording," by V. E. Brandt, Tr. Tsent. n.-i in-ta geod., aeros"emki i Kartogr., No 112, 1956, pp 23-110 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Astronomiya, Geodeziya, No 3, Mar 57, Abstract No 1903 by G. V. Staritsyn)

Some problems of photometry and optics are outlined. The response of the photoelectric equipment is determined by the signal-to-noise ratio at the output of the amplifier of the photoelectric equipment. This ratio should not be below 10. The sources of noise and their elimination are discussed.

The TsNIIGAIK photoelectric equipment is described. It consists of a photoelectric attachment, a direct current amplifier with carrier frequency, and a photochronograph. A photoelectric attachment with an FEU-17 photomultiplier was prepared for the transit instrument Askania-Werke No 100304. (U)

KENEDI, Peter, dr.; BRANDTNER, Ferenc, dr.; PINTER, Zoltan, dr.

Typhoid fever in the last phase of pregnancy. Orv. hetil.
106 no.46:2187-2188 14 N '65.

1. Magyar Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgalata.

MALKIMAN, Ye. I.; BRANDUKOVA, T. I.

Manufacture of glove leather from Indian and Pakistan goatskins.
Kozh.-obuv.prom. 2 no.4:20-22 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Leather)

ZOLOTNITSKIY, R.I.; BRANDUS, D.A.

~~_____~~
Aminazine treatment of chronic schizopernia. Vrach.delo no.5:497-
500 My '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Kiyevskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni akad. I.P.
Pavlova.

(CHLORPROMAZINE) (SCHIZOPHERNIA)

BLEYKHER, V.M.; BRANDUS, D.A.; ZOLOTNITSKIY, R.I. [Zolotnyts'kyi, R.I.]

Vascular reactions in schizophrenics during aminazine treatment.
Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 6 no.3:400-404 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kiyevskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya lechebnitsa im.akad.I.P.Pavlova.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (CHLORPROMAZINE)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, AUTONOMIC)

ZOLOTNITSKIY, R.I.; BLEYKHER, V.M.; BRANDUS, D.A.; PISANETS, O.T.

Dynamics of blood indices in aminazine therapy for patients with schizophrenia of long duration. Zhur. nerv. i psikh. 60 no. 2:220-223 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof. Ya.P. Frumkin) Kiyevskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni meditsinskogo instituta imeni A.A. Bogomol'tsa, Kiyevskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni I.P. Pavlova (glavnyy vrach F.D. Pashchenko).
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (CHLORPROMAZINE) (BLOOD CELLS)

BRANDUS, D.A.

~~Functional state of the adrenal cortex in epileptics. Fiziol.~~
zhur. [Ukr.] 9 no.5:646-650 S-0'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Otdel psikhatrii i patologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti
Instituta fiziologii imeni A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

RUMANIA/Nuclear Physics - Structure and Properties of Nuclei C-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 5134

Author : Brandus I., Sandulescu A.

Inst

Title : Natural Frequencies of a Compressed Nucleus in the Non-Static
Statistical Model

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari fiz. Acad. RPR, 1957, 8, No 4, 433-444

Abstract : The non-static consideration in the statistical model, developed first by Bloch (Bloch, F.Z., Phys. 1933, 81, 363) and supplemented by Jensen (Jensen, H.Z., Phys. 1937, 106, 620) for the atom, is extended to include a compressible nucleus. Only such excitations are investigated, which do not produce thermal motion in the nucleus, and which to an ordered hydrodynamic motion. The change in density in the nuclear liquid arising in this case is considered as a small perturbation. The equation for the perturbation in the density is derived from the least-action principle under the condition that the ratio of the number of neutrons to the number of protons in

Caru : 1/2

RUMANIA/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions.

C.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 8, 1959, 17378

Author : Brandus, I.

Inst : -

Title : Variational Principle in the Optical Model of Nuclear Reactions with Neutrons

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari fiz. Acad. RFR, 1958, No 2, 251-258

Abstract : Formulas are given for the effective cross sections of neutron collisions with nuclei, as calculated in the optical model (Referat Zhur Fizika, 1956, No 2, 3413) on the basis of Schwinger's variational principle.

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BRANDUS, I.

Relations of unitariness between the parameters of the matrix of
diffusion in case of elastic collisions between the particles with
arbitrary spins. Studii cerc fiz ll no.1:149-160 '60. (EAI 10:1)
(Particles) (Collisions (Nuclear physics))
(Nuclear spin) (Matrix mechanics)

BRANDUS, I.

The diffusion matrix for elastic collisions of the particles with
spin. Studii cerc fiz ll no.2:295-301 '60. (EEAI 10:1)
(Particles) (Collisions (Nuclear physics))
(Nuclear spin) (Matrix mechanics)

BRANDUS, I.; MICU, M.; SANDULESCU, A.

Reduced widths of the deuteron emissions on the basis of the
Nilsson model. Studii cerc fiz 11 no.4:837-844 '60. (EEAI 10:8)

1. Institutul de fizica atomica, Bucuresti.
(Deuterons) (Nuclear models)

BRANDUS, Ioan; MOISESCU, Liliana

Analytic characteristics of Green's monofermionic function in the quantum theory of systems of many bodies. Studii cerc fiz 15 no. 5:563-589 '64.

1. Institute of Nuclear Physics, P.O.Box 35, Bucharest.

BRANDYBURA, V.M.

Native sulfur barite of the Rozdol deposit. Min. sbor. no.15:216-223
'61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Rozdol Region--Barite)

BRANDUS, Ioan

Contributions to the theory of elastic scattering of spin particles.
Studii cerc fiz 17 no.2:135-202 '65.

1. Institute of Nuclear Physics, P.O.Box 35, Bucharest.

BRANDYK, T.

The irrigation of peaty meadows by flooding, p. 69.

GOSPODARKA WODNA. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 19, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6,
June 1959
uncla.

BRANDYS, MARIAN.

Od Kairu do Addis Abeby.

Warszawa, Poland. Wydawn. Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej, 1957. 217, (2) p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

BRANDYS, MARIAN.

O krolach i kapuscie.

Warszawa, Poland. Panstwowy Instytut Wydawniczy (1959) 212 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 6 Vol 14/6 Internal Med. June 60
3603. EXTENSIVE PERFORATION OF THE JEJUNUM DURING THE LATE
POSTRESECTION PERIOD - Rozsáhlá perforace jejunu v pozdním poresek-
čním období - Brandžovský T. Chir. Odd. Nemocn., Ostrava I -
ROZHL. CHIR. 1959, 38/8 (536-539) Illus. 1

Late perforation of the jejunum after gastrectomy and its most frequent causes are
discussed. A case is reported which occurred in a man aged 50 yr., 11 yr. after
gastrectomy, during which period he was completely free from any complaints.
The perforation was 3 x 2 cm. in size and was situated in the afferent jejunal loop
at 8 cm. from the anastomosis. (IX, 6)

STANCIU, L., dr.; BRANEA, I., dr.; TINCU, Lia, dr.; MIHAILOV, Ileana, dr.

Problems caused by some localizations and electrical abnormalities
of myocardial infarct. Med. intern. (Bucur.) 17 no.1:101-107
Ja '65

1. Lucrare efectuata in Serviciul de cardiologie, Clinica medi-
cala, Timisoara.

GAVRILESCU, S., dr.; FALCOIANU, A., dr.; STOSSEL, S., dr.; WEISS, S., dr.;
STREIAN, C., dr.; BRANEA, I., dr.

The carotid sinus hyperreflexivity syndrome. (a clinical and
functional study). Med. intern. (Bucur) 17 no.5:561-570
My '65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica I medicala (conf. S. Gavrilescu)
si Laboratul de electroencefalograma al Clinicii de neurologie
(prof. A. Sofletea, Timisoara).

BRANEK, R.; HNIK, P.; VRBOVA, G.

Denervation Atrophy and Reinnervation of Various Skeletal Muscles in
the Rat. *Physiol. bohém.* 6 no.2:200-204 1957.

1. Institute of Physiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.
(MUSCLES, dis.
exper. atrophy after denervation in rats, eff. of reinnerv.)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.
eff. of denervation & reinnerv. on musc. atrophy in rats.)

RUMANIA

BRANESCU, Lucia [affiliation not given]

"Rheoviruses."

Bucharest, Studii si Cercetari de Inframicrobiologie, Vol 14,
No 4, 1963, pp 473-479.

Abstract: An attempt to systematize the data concerning the group of viruses recently classified as rheoviruses. Discusses their epidemiology, properties, cultivation and pathogenic characteristics.

Includes 35 references, of which 1 Rumanian and 34 Western.

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LEONESCU, M.; PAVELESCU, M.; in colaborare cu GRUIA, Mignon;
BRANESCU, Lucia; COPELOVICI, Yolanda

The role of ECHO virus 19 in the etiology of several epidemic outbreaks of an acute respiratory nature. Stud. cercet. infra-microbiol. 16 no.3:221-226 '65.

L 2368-66 EWT(d)/FED/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EPA(sp)-2/EEC(k)-2/EED-2/EWA(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5021250 IJP(c) AST/CC/BC UR/0293/65/003/004/0568/0583
629.197.42

AUTHOR: Branets, V. N. ⁴⁴

62
52
8

TITLE: On the exactness of determining verticals with sighting the horizon in the infrared region of the spectrum

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 4, 1965, 568-583

TOPIC TAGS: navigation, navigation aid, spectrum analysis, spectrometry, space navigation, guidance

ABSTRACT: ^{9,44} A study is made of errors occurring in determining verticals by the method of sighting the horizon in the infrared region of the spectrum. The method is described by D. R. Bishop (Preprint AAS, No. 69, 1960) and by B. Kovit (Space/Aeronautics, No. 35, 131, 1961). The error study deals with physical, rather than instrumental, errors. The sources of physical error are the deviation of the earth from a spherical shape, the roughness of the earth's surface, atmospheric instability, etc. Data are presented which relate intensity of radiation as a function of the angle of sight to the position (latitude from which a sighting is made). The radiation intensity is broken into three components according to the equation

$$U(\theta) = U_0(\theta) + U_1(\theta) + U_2(\theta)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP5021250

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where $\overline{U}(\theta)$ is the mean intensity value as a function of only one angle of sight, $U_{\phi}(\theta)$ is the latitudinal variation of intensity, and $U_{\nu}(\theta)$ is the composite intensity which is dependent upon atmospheric conditions. A discussion on the effect of cloudiness upon the intensity of radiation is given, and a distribution function for nonuniformity of radiation due to weather fronts is considered. Radiation angle and the length of scan along the horizon are taken into account in fixing the angle of sight, and the error in estimating the vertical is related to the "forward and backward" sight directions. Mean square deviation methods are used to compute random errors in a probabilistic model of intensity variation. The Poisson distribution is used for expressing some of the random variations proposed. Plots are made of the functions for selected parameters, and the author proposes that the method be used on a first approximation basis. B. V. Raushenbach and Ye. N. Tokar were thanked for their advice and observations, G. N. Krylov for his critique, and V. I. Volkov and N. M. Zinkin for their aid in the computations. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 27 equations. u

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NG

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2 BVK

BRANEV. N.

The Balkan railroad. p. 23. (NARODNA KOOPERATSIIA, No. 10, Oct. 1952, Sofia.)

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSORIES, Vol. 2 #8 Library of Congress, August 1954, Uncl.

BRANFENBRENER, Anatoliy Aleksandrovich; LYUSTIBERG, V.F., inzh.,
ved. red.; YAKOVLEV, D.A., inzh., red.; SOROKINA, T.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Central wobulator for visual alignment of the IF of AM and
FM channels of radio receivers]TSentralizovannyi generator
kachaiushcheisia chastoty dlia vizual'noi nastroiiki AM i
ChM traktov promezhutochnoi chastoty radioveshchatel'nykh
priemnikov. Moskva, Filial Vses.in-ta nauchn. i tekhn.
informatsii, 1958. 13 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i
proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 36. No.P-58-114/15)

(MIRA 16:3)

(Radio--Receivers and reception)
(Oscillators, Electron-tube)

GERASIMOV, M.; RUSCHEV, D.; RAIKOV, Kr.; BRANIakov, L.

Preparation of bitumen emulsions for road construction.
Godishnik khim tekhn 8 no.1:183-203 '61 [publ. '62].

57-27109, 1A

Polarographic determination of uranium (VI). V.B.
Vouk, M. Branica, and O.A. Weber (Univ. Zagreb,
Croatia). Archiv Kem. 25, 225-9(1953) (in English)
cf. C.A. 45, 8393c-In a soln. contg. 1 g salicylic
acid/1., 4 ml. H_2SO_4 /1, and 0.009% thymol, the diffusion
current is proportional to the concn. of U (VI) for 5-50
/ml. with a standard error of 0.3 %.
Procedure: evap. the soln. of U(VI) to dryness with 1 ml.
 $HClO_4$. Take up in the supporting electrolyte, and deaerate
for 10 min. before the polarogram. K.G.S.

MF

Arhiv za kemiju

5/11/55 *1/1* *10/2*

Polarographic behavior of uranium(VI) in a mixture of salicylic and sulfuric acid. O. A. Weber, M. Branica, and V. B. Vouk (Inst. Med. Research, Zagreb, Croatia). *Arch. Kem.* 23, 235-40 (1953) (in English); cf. preceding 2 abstrs.— $E_{1/2}$ for U(VI) is -0.2127 ± 0.0007 v. The diffusion coeff. for $4 \times 10^{-3} M$ U(VI) is 4.04×10^{-5} sq. cm./sec. The diffusion-current const. ($607 m D^{1/2}$) is 1.22. The peak of the electrocapillary curve for Hg in this medium is at -0.54 v. vs. the said. calomel electrode. K. C. S.

4-11-55
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BRANICA, M.
YUGO .

✓ 1076. Automatic micro-extraction apparatus. M.
Branica (Arhiv Kem., Zagreb, 1954, 23 (2), 148)
An apparatus for the extraction of solutes
from solutions by means of immiscible solvents of
densities different from those of the solutions is
described and illustrated. R. TRUSCOT

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e A, m.
YUGOSLAVIA/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No2, 1957, 4080

Author : ~~Branica, M.~~ Bona, E., Simunovic, N., Tezak, B.

Title : Extraction of Inorganic Ions with Organic Solvents. I. Continuous Extraction of Uranyl Nitrate with Tetrahydro-sylvane and Tetrahydro Pyrane.

Orig Pub : Croat. chem. acta, 1956, 28, No 1, 9-12

Abstract : Tetrahydro-sylvane (I) and tetrahydropyrane (II) are much more effective extraction agents for $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ (III) than ethyl ether (IV) and ethyl acetate (V). With a constant concentration of HNO_3 (0.25 N) and III (1 mg U in 12 ml) in the aqueous phase, % of extracted III increases with concentration of NH_4NO_3 . The salting-out effect of NH_4NO_3 is least pronounced on using IV and V as extracting agents. The most effective extracting agent is I which removes 100% U from a solution that is 0.8 N in NH_4NO_3 . II extracts III completely

BRANICA, M.

21 Spectrophotometric and polarographic determination of ruthenium in oxalic acid, S. Mesaric and M. Branica (Inst. "Ruđer Bošković", Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Chem. Abstr.* 30, 81-7(1958)(in English).—Spectrophotometric detns. of Ru in *N* oxalic acid are made at 375 m μ . In the concn. range from 2 to 30 mg. Ru/ml. the relative standard error amounted 14-1%, resp. Polarographic detn. of Ru is performed in a supporting electrolyte contg. *N* oxalic acid and 0.006% thymol (as a max. suppressor). The detn. is applicable in a concn. range from 4 to 120 γ Ru per ml. with a relative standard error of 15-0.7%, resp. HCl, H₂SO₄, and HClO₄ up to 0.5*N* do not interfere in polarographic detn., but the presence of HNO₃ or any traces of nitrites makes the detn. of Ru impossible. J. Kratochvil

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BRANICA, M

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 ✓ Polarographic determination of ruthenium in citrate and tartrate solution. M. Branica and S. Mesarić (Inst. "Ruđer Bošković," Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Croat. Chem. Acta* 30, 89-93(1958)(in English); cf. preceding abstr.—Polarographic method for the detn. of small amts. of Ru in 2 new supporting electrolytes is described. The compn. of one supporting electrolyte is 0.3M citric acid and 0.15M NaOH, and of the other 0.2M tartaric acid, 0.1M NaOH and 0.009% thymol. Ru can be detd. in concn. range from 4 to 120 γ per ml. with a relative standard error from 15 to 0.8%, resp., in both electrolytes. HCl, H₂SO₄, and HClO₄, up to 0.5N do not interfere, but in the presence of HNO₃ or any traces of nitrites polarographic detns. are impossible.

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J. Kratochvíl

PRAVDIC, V. (Zagreb); BRANICA, M. (Zagreb); PUGAR, Z. (Zagreb)

Electrochemical reduction of uranium (VI) to uranium (IV)
in carbonate solutions. Croat chem acta 33 no.3:151-153
'61.

1. Institute "Ruder Boskovic," Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.

TOMAZIC, B.; BRANICA, M.; TEZAK, B.

Precipitation and hydrolysis of uranium (VI) in aqueous solutions: uranyl nitrate-potassium hydroxide-neutral electrolyte. Croat chem acta 34 no.1:41-50 '62.

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edited by R. Belcher and L. Gordon. Vol. 6: "Atomic-absorption
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Precipitation and hydrolysis of thorium (IV) in aqueous solution: thorium nitrate - potassium hydroxide. I. Determination of solubility constants on $\text{Th}(\text{OH})_4$. Croat chem acta 35 no.1:19-30 '63.

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acta 35 no.3:203-215 '63.

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Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.

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Determination of stability constants of metal complexes
by different polarographic method Determination of
complexibility of uranyl, copper(II), ferric, lead(II) and
indium (III) acetylacetonato complexes. Croat chem acta 35
no.4:A19-A20 '63.

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Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.

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The composition of precipitates formed in the aqueous systems:
uranyl nitrate-potassium hydroxide-potassium, calcium, strontium
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Preparation of uranium dioxide by electrochemical reduction in ammonium carbonate solutions and subsequent precipitation. Bul sc Jug 9 no.3:72 Je '64.

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Determination of barium in uranium compounds by conductometric titration. Croat chem acta 36 no.1:9-12 '64.

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2. Assistant Editor and Member of the Editorial Board, "Croatica
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BRANICA, M; KUTA, J

1. Department of Physical Chemistry, "Ruder Boskovic"
Institute, Zagreb, Yugoslavia - (for ?) 2: J. Heyrovsky
Institute of Polarography, Czechoslovak Academy of
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in aqueous solutions of acetylacetone."

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35 no.3:463-466 '65.

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Special calcium cements containing barium oxide. Rev chimie 5 no.1:
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Polytechnischen Instituts Bukarest.
(Cement) (Barium oxide) (Portland cement) (Calcium)

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Transformations and reactions of marine magnesium hydroxide
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6 no.3:315-339 '61.

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BRANISAVLIEVIC, MICA

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V. Mihajlov

9-16-54

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 3. "Professionalism in Military Inspection" Prof Dr
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ČIČIĆ; pp 14-17.
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 6. "The Food Safety in Automobile Industry" Dr Miroslav
ČIČIĆ; pp 20-24.
 7. "The Organization and Work of the School of Catering"
Prof Dr Miroslav ČIČIĆ; pp 24-27.
 8. "Pains in the Stomach Dr Petar ĐUKIĆ; pp 27-30.
 9. "Food Poisoning" Dr Verica VUKIĆIĆ-ROJE; pp 31-32.

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Sarajovo, Zvezd 1 1930/31, Vol 15, No 11, Nov 61

1. "Mortality and Mortality Inspector Petaricus Dr Jica
FABRIKOVIC, No 1-2.
2. "Etiology of Cause of Human Degeneration" Prof
Jovan JOVANOVIC; pp 4-8.
3. "Might, Semblance and Health" Prof Dr Miroslav PAVOVIC-
VIC; pp 7-8
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GLAVIC; pp 9-11.
5. "Body Defenses against Diseases" Dr Novica SPASIC; pp
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6. "Malleolus" Dr Petar DRANOVIC; pp 13-17.
7. "Myocarditis" Dr Petar DRANOVIC; pp 17-20.
8. "First Aid Primaries" Dr Mijena SUCI; pp 20-23.
9. "Hygiene Importance of Plants Growth" Prof in Thelody
Populatac Arsenije RADOVIC; pp 24-27.
10. "Men in White on the Trade Mountain in 1834" Dr
Lovo BOJIC; pp 27-28.

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1. "Psychomotor Prof Dr Vladimir GARDY, pp 1-5.
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7. "Psychomotor Prof Dr Vladimir GARDY, pp 1-5.
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1ST AND 2ND LETTERS
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1ST AND 2ND LETTERS
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1ST AND 2ND LETTERS
MATERIALS INDEX

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METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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COMMON ELEMENTS

R

BRANISKI, A. I.

BRANISKI, A. I. SO CALLED REFRACTORY CEMENTS AND THE FIRST METHOD OF PREPARING REALLY REFRACTORY MONOLITHIC STRUCTURES. *Bul. Chim. Soc. Roumne Chim.*, 37, 230-44 (1934).

157-1958-2-2296

~~BRAAN~~ BRANISKIY, AL.
Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 12 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Braniskiy, Al.

TITLE: The Refractory Qualities of the Serpentine-Dolomite System
(Ogneupornost' sistemy serpentin-dolomit)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal metallurgii, 1956, Nr 1, pp 121-139

ABSTRACT: The Chemistry Department of the Academy of Sciences of the Rumanian People's Republic (AN RNR) has reported studies made of the refractory qualities of 80 mixtures comprising: 1) natural serpentine and dolomite; 2) chemically pure MgO , SiO_2 , and CaO in ratios corresponding to pure serpentine ($3MgO \cdot 2SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$) and pure dolomite ($MgCO_3 \cdot CaCO_3$); and 3) chemically pure MgO , $CaCO_3$, and SiO_2 in the same ratios. Specimens of the mixtures, in the form of cylinders 30 mm in diameter and 40 mm in length, pressed from powders having less than 0.088^{mm} grain size, were fired at 1450° (when consisting of natural raw materials) and at 1600° (when consisting of chemically pure materials), after which the maximum temperature on the hot face which the refractory can withstand was determined by heating the specimens in a furnace heated by methane and oxygen (the method of measuring temperature

Card 1/2

137-1958-2-2296

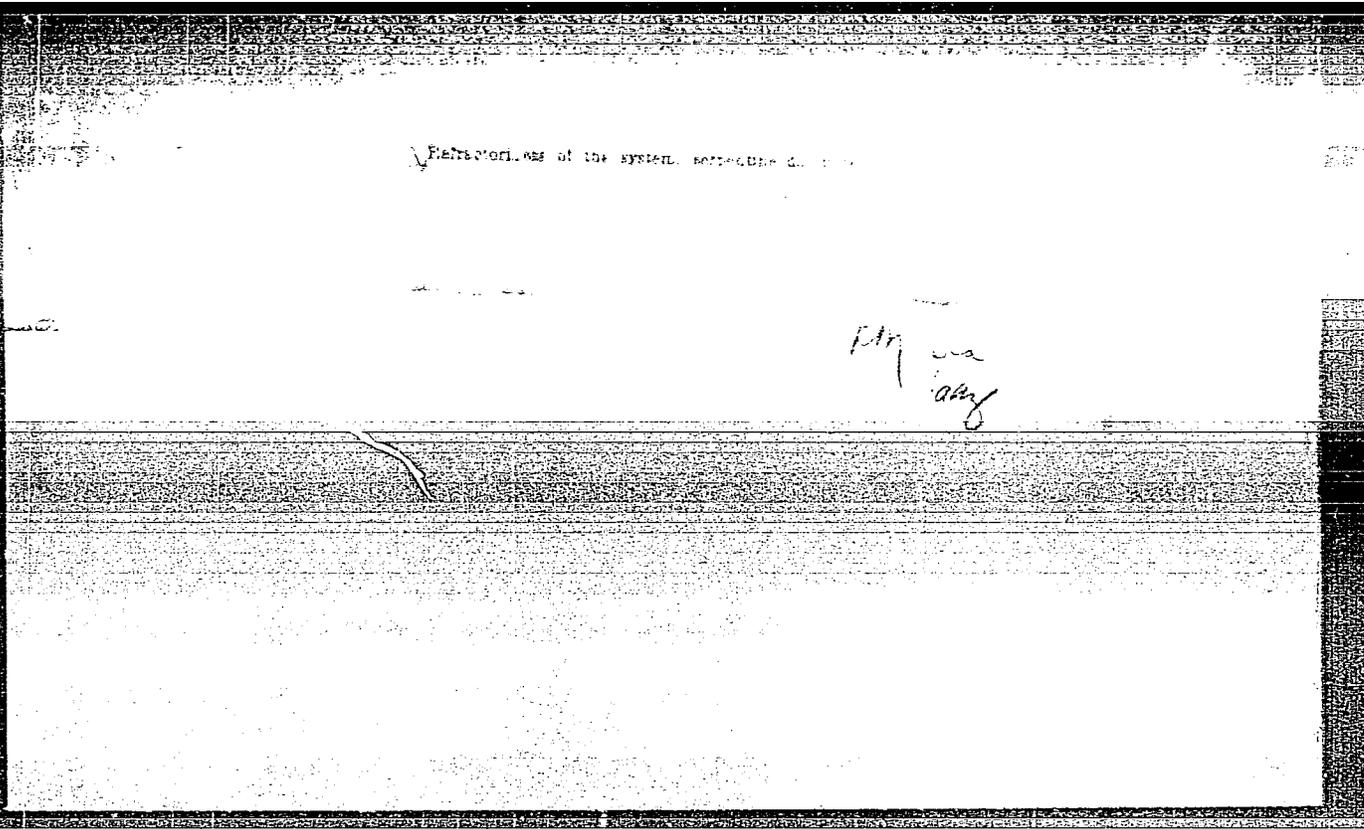
The Refractory Qualities of the Serpentine-Dolomite Refractories

is not indicated). In all three cases the mixtures exhibited similar fusibility curves, each having two minima, one when the serpentine-to-dolomite ratio was 3:97 (maximum safe temperature: 1740°) and one when the serpentine-to-dolomite ratio was 2:3 (maximum safe temperature: 1530°). The maximum safe temperature of pure serpentine is 1760°; that of pure dolomite appx. 2300° (not determined experimentally). It is proposed that the entire range of serpentine-dolomite mixtures be broken down into the following groups:

- a) forsterite refractories of grade II: 100-87% serpentine to 0-13% dolomite (temperature range up to 1710-1790°);
 - b) forsterite refractories of grade I: 87-70% serpentine to 13-30% dolomite (temperature range up to 1790-1825°);
 - c) nonrefractory electrically insulating materials: 62-53% serpentine to 38-47% dolomite (temperature range up to 1520-1580°);
 - d) stabilized dolomite refractories: 31-20% serpentine to 69-80% dolomite (temperature range up to 1870-2040°);
 - e) non-stabilized dolomite refractories: 0-20% serpentine to 100-80% dolomite (temperature range up to 2040-2300°).
- The remaining mixtures are without industrial significance.

S.G.

Card 2/2 1. Refractory materials--Study and teaching



RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binders. Concrete.

H-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2009

power, 14.7% hygroscopic moisture content and 15.8% ash. From the above-stated materials, used in different proportions, were prepared 85 mixtures from which bricks were formed that were fired at 1100 - 1160 - 1200°. Preliminary experiments showed that the use of dolomite, forsterite, and alumina- or portland cement as a binder does not result in production of good refractories. Satisfactory results were obtained on using a ceramic binder. On the basis of the results so obtained the following three varieties of thermoinsulating refractory materials are recommended for industrial production: Product A, consisting of 75% MS and 25% RPC, having a heat conductivity coefficient of 0.164 kcal/hour °C; Product B -- 60% MS, 20% RPC and 20% granulated lignite, heat conductivity coefficient 0.145; Product C -- 48% MS, 32% RPC, 13% lignite and 7% sawdust. All the varieties of refractories are

Card 2/3

BRANISKI, A.

Stabilized tristrontium silicate; a contribution to the study of the constitution of silicicstrontium cement. In German. p. 237.

REVUE DE CHIMIE. JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY. (Academia Republicii Populare Romine)
Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 2, no. 2, 1957.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

H-13

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their
Application: Ceramics, Glass. Binding Materials.
Concrete.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16286

Author : Braniski, A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Strontium Metallurgical Cements

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari metalurgice Acad. RPR, 1957, 2, No 4,
545-551

Abstract : New cement mixtures were prepared from the basic metallurgical slag and cement clinker, containing Sr in the form $3\text{SrO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2$. Testing of their resistance in sea water action revealed that they are the best suitable materials for marine construction.

Card 1/1